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AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 11, 1396

Assad to visit France on June 17

DAMASCUS, June 8 (R). — President Hafez Assad and his wife will fly to Paris on June 17 to start a three-day state visit to France at the invitation of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, an official statement said today.

It will be the first visit to France by a Syrian head of state.

President Assad was to have gone to France last March, but his visit was postponed because of the situation in Lebanon.

Price: 50 fils

Waldheim makes appeal

NATIONS, New York, June 8 (AFP). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today for a new ceasefire in Lebanon. A statement issued by his spokesman said Mr. Waldheim was deeply worried by the military conflict in Lebanon. The statement said no effort should be spared to ceasefire and to enable President-elect Elias to start the process of reconciliation. Waldheim "still hopes that a political solution found," the statement said.

Number 189

Amid reported PLO plan foreign ministers meet in Cairo

8 (Agencies). — The night session here, a Palestinian source said last night. Palestinian sources said an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon topped the list of the seven points. The other five, according to the sources, were:

- Joint Arab action to preserve Lebanese unity and territorial integrity.
- Joint Arab action to find a formula for coexistence among all Lebanese.
- Joint Arab action to defend the Palestinian resistance.
- Action to consolidate the military, material and political tasks of the Palestinian revolution and strengthening of Lebanese nationalist-progressive forces.

A joint Arab plan to rebuild Lebanon. Mr. Arafat today made a statement to reporters after a 75-minute meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad and Mr. Abu Zeid Derda, an Under-Secretary of the Libyan Foreign Ministry, at Arab League headquarters here.

Shouting at times in a tense voice, Mr. Arafat charged: "This is a massacre committed against both the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

Asked what he expected to achieve during tonight's emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers, Mr. Arafat said: "I am here to put before the Arab world their entire historic responsibility towards the Palestinian people. The Palestinians, who have suffered for the past 26 years, must find an awakened conscience in the Arab world."

President Frangieh's broadcast, made over the radio station still controlled by his supporters, was his first public statement since February 14, when he read out the "constitutional document" drawn up through Syrian mediation.

In tonight's broadcast, President Frangieh attacked the Arab World for its reaction to the Syrian intervention.

"Syria, a brother country, justified its necessary help Lebanon (Continued on page 6)

Meanwhile, the Kuwait National Assembly declared today that Palestinians and Lebanese patriots were being "massacred" in Lebanon and urged Arab states to halt Syria's military intervention there. The assembly approved a motion signed by 33 of its 65 members calling on the Arab states to press Syria into altering its policies and withdrawing its forces from the neighbouring state.

In an earlier development representatives of the Palestinian liberation movement urged Kuwait to support the idea of an Arab summit conference on the Lebanese crisis, an official of Fatah said today.

Prince Hassan says Syrian role in Lebanon 'essential'

PARIS, June 8 (Agencies). — Crown Prince Hassan today told reporters here he hoped the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon would speed a solution to the Lebanese conflict. He was speaking to reporters after meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"Syria's role in Lebanon is essential," he said. "I hope the Syrian initiative will be pursued and speed up a solution of the problem there."

He deplored the "great deal of sensationalism" in press and radio reports about the situation in Lebanon. "The tragedy has lasted too long," he said.

"We are working with all the Arab countries to find solutions to the problems of our area." Prince Hassan arrived here yesterday on a visit aimed at strengthening Jordan's relations with France. He flies home tomorrow.

Prince Hassan lunched with Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues before seeing Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and other cabinet ministers.

"I am particularly interested in closer economic and cultural ties with France," he said. "There is a lot to be done with France and the European Common Market. Despite events in the Middle East, I think it is a very appropriate time to discuss these matters with our friends in France and in Europe."

In an interview published today by the newspaper Le Monde, Prince Hassan said Jordan and Syria were cooperating in major economic development projects. "One was the construction of a railway between Aqaba and Aleppo, in northern Syria," he said.

"For the first time between Syria and Jordan, priority is given to economic cooperation, not political, and that may serve as an example to other Arab countries," he said.

Prince Hassan, who is meeting French bankers and industrialists during his stay here, said Jordan was boosting its phosphate exports and developing other mineral wealth, including copper. (Continued on page 6)

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Beirut is isolated as fierce battles rage throughout Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 8 (Agencies). — Tank and artillery battles raged today in Beirut, the southern port of Sidon and mountain areas of Lebanon as Palestinian and leftist Lebanese forces kept up heavy resistance to advances by Syrian troops.

In Beirut, a capital virtually cut off from the rest of the country, Saiga commandos maintained their bombardment of the predominantly leftist and Moslem half of the city from their chief stronghold at the international airport, which closed yesterday.

The highway leading south from Beirut was open this morning but the few motorists who ventured along it this afternoon came under a hail of bullets from the battling forces.

Food prices in Beirut rocketed and bread supplies were dwindling. The water supply was cut in many areas, electricity worked only occasionally and telephone services broke down completely.

On the highway joining Beirut and Damascus, the main Syrian thrust towards the capital halted between the hill resorts of Sofar and Bhamdoun, about 17 kilometres from the Beirut outskirts.

An official of the Lebanese leftwing forces said a local ceasefire involving the Syrians and the forces opposing them in the area was declared at midnight last night.

But in Bhamdoun, the rattle of automatic weapons and the blasts of shell fire could still be heard around noon today.

The leftist official claimed that in the 24 hours before the ceasefire, his side had knocked out seven Syrian tanks and captured four.

A few kilometres in front of the Syrian forward positions, leftists today were hurriedly throwing up barricades of earth and boulders gouged from the side of the highway by bulldozers.

A second Syrian thrust reached the outskirts of Sidon last night and, according to the Palestinians, the Syrians began shelling refugee camps and residential areas.

Palestinian claims that 14 Syrian tanks had been knocked out and four captured could not be independently confirmed.

Eyewitnesses reported intensive firing by the Syrians into Sidon and nearby Zahran, the site of a big oil refinery.

Fierce clashes were reported in Sidon. Syrian tanks made repeated attempts to force their way into the city.

The leftwing Nasserite radio said they were being beaten back and one eyewitness reported that a number of Syrian tanks had been destroyed. He said he spotted six aircraft flying over Sidon and the Zahran refinery.

Eyewitness reports also spoke of heavy fighting near the Barouk cedars, on top of the mountains above leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt's feudal home area among the Druze community.

The witnesses said there were also aircraft flying over the area.

Beirut Radio said Premier Jalloud arrived in Beirut to implement a ceasefire agreed upon in Damascus to bring an end to the fighting in Lebanon.

ARNA quoted the agreement as saying the ceasefire should cover all regions of Lebanon, allowing moves towards a political solution of the civil war.

Damascus Radio last night said a joint Saiga-PLO committee would be set up immediately to implement and supervise the ceasefire.

Diplomatic sources in Damascus today said that Prime Minister Jalloud had obtained the approval of PLO leader Yasser Arafat for a plan to end the crisis.

The sources said Major Jalloud had proposed an immediate ceasefire while a detailed peace plan was worked out by a committee comprising representatives of Algeria, Libya, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians.

According to the sources, the plan provides for the Syrian forces to pull back to the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon in return for the release of Saiga and pro-Syrian leaders arrested by Fatah guerrillas on Sunday.

The sources added that a parallel scheme by the Palestinians calls for an immediate ceasefire and the creation of a committee of Syrian and Palestinian military and political representatives to discuss and solve all outstanding issues.

Numeiry holds talks with Sadat en route to U.S.

CAIRO, June 8 (Agencies). — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiry, on his way to the United States, stopped over here today for talks with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat on the Middle East situation.

The Sudanese leader was later seen off at Cairo airport by President Sadat.

The Sudanese leader's two-week visit to Washington will be followed by a visit to France.

Gen. Numeiry will meet President Gerald Ford, Congress leaders and eight state governors, as well as American businessmen.

He is also expected to see U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Before leaving Khartoum last night President Numeiry renewed his offer to mediate between Ethiopia and the Eritreans.

In a televised message, he urged both sides to call a ceasefire and start peaceful negotiations immediately.

He warned Ethiopia that Sudan, which with "more than 100,000 Eritrean refugees" was already suffering from the conflict, would not allow its "security or one inch of its territory to be threatened, on whatever pretext."

voters cast ballots in son's last primaries



SAFE — President Ford looks stunned as his Secret Service protects him at Bowling Green University in Ohio Monday night just a few feet away from him. He was there for his last public appearance when the incident took place.

5, June 8 (R). — Early voting in Ohio was reported moderate to heavy, although the predicted turnout there was closer to 55 per cent.

In hot and hazy New Jersey, the early turnout was described as moderate, or even light.

Delegates chosen today in the three states will amount to about one-third of those needed for a nomination at the party convention this summer.

In the Republican race, California has a special importance, since the rules are winner-take-all, with 167 delegates at stake.

The final primary election day could end with Jimmy Carter in a position assuring his nomination as the Democratic candidate.

But the outcome of the Republican race between President Ford and Mr. Reagan appeared likely to hang in the balance until the party's convention in Kansas City in August.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter were favoured to win Ohio and New York (Continued on page 6)

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Top priority

It is generally agreed by all that what Lebanon needs is a political solution to its troubles, a point most recently made by Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad in announcing the Arab foreign ministers emergency session held in Cairo last night. But the exact nature of a political solution is something that few people have ventured to define to date, probably because the definition of the term is as hard as the application of the concept.

What has been a fact of the 14 months of war in Lebanon is that the most selfless and altruistic motives, when brought into the context of the Lebanese conflict, end up as the mangled and manhandled victims of the unique politics of Lebanon. What worries us in this context is the latest news, broadcast by the official Libyan news agency, that Syria's President Assad and Libyan Premier Jalloud have agreed on the need for a ceasefire in Lebanon and a halt to the advance of Syrian forces, in order to allow the parties to work out a political solution. If this is accurate, it means that the Syrian forces that initially intervened in Lebanon with an eye to restoring peace there have become one of the many actors in that perplexing drama. If the Syrian forces and their advancement of non-advancement are now to become formalised as the latest piece on the Lebanese board, this seems to us to be a new twist of dubious wisdom.

The rationale for the Syrian intervention — as officially explained by Damascus — is that the situation has deteriorated far enough in Lebanon and it is time for some forceful action by a sisterly and concerned Arab country to bring the peace in Lebanon that the Lebanese themselves have been unable to bring. Insofar as the Syrian move has been able to do this — to stop the fighting and bring down the gruesome daily death count — then the Syrian military intervention will be applauded by all people of sense and compassion. But what we see happening now is something of a slightly different sort.

The Syrian military presence has been welcomed by many people in Lebanon, to be sure, but the events of the past week have also led to some new directions in the long track record of fratricide in Lebanon, and now it appears that the steady effect of the Syrian move may be in danger of being transformed by the indiscriminate nature of the Lebanese political tradition into simply one of many factors that have to be balanced and weighed against each other in order to come up with that final political solution that everybody wants but that nobody seems to be able to spell out.

Our particular concern today is that, while there is certainly room in the Lebanese conflict for some sort of extranational force to play a crucial peacekeeping role, the Syrian assumption of this benign role is in danger of being sucked into the violent political maelstrom of Lebanon. If this happens, the sharp distinction between a peacekeeping force and just another military force quickly fades, which consequently makes even more remote the original aim of the Syrian move, and the hopes of all people of heart — an end to the killing and destruction in Lebanon.

Whatever happens in the day-to-day heat of the contest, we should try to keep in front of us some clear objective. As hard as this may be within the context of the Lebanese war, it is clear to us nevertheless that there are priorities to what one seeks in the country. These priorities start off with a ceasefire and an end to the streetfighting and mountain fighting, and end up finally with a "political settlement" in Lebanon. If one assumes that leaving the political settlement to the grace of the gods is probably the wisest route to take, then it seems to us that everybody's actions now should focus on ending the fighting. If this is what Premier Jalloud and President Assad have indeed accomplished, they are to be commended. It would be appropriate now for the Arab League foreign ministers to follow this up with action that would cement this latest of many precarious starts.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Commenting on Prime Minister Zeid Rifa'i's call on the Jordan Natural Resources Authority where he reviewed with Authority officials present and future projects, Al Dustour Tuesday commends the visit as indicative of the Government's interest in following up the execution of vital projects such as oil prospecting, exploration for mineral and water resources and the cement industry.

The paper also expressed satisfaction at the Government's decision to start drilling for all next October. It says this high level follow up to projects will give an ever renewed impetus for the implementation of Jordan's five-year development plan.

On Lebanon, Al Rai casts doubts on whether the Arab foreign ministers' current meeting in Cairo to discuss the Lebanese events would succeed in finding a solution to the crisis, especially — as it says — if the Lebanese foreign minister did not turn up, or if the Lebanese Government, for instance, absolved itself of the meeting altogether.

Al Rai says that, with due respect to the Arab League foreign ministers, it might now be too late to Arabise the Lebanese crisis, after it has deteriorated, especially as a major part of it was an Arab conflict on the Lebanese soil.

The paper recalls that previous

attempts to Arabise the crisis have already failed, when the same Arab foreign ministers held a similar concave some months ago, but did practically nothing in the way of solving the problem except voice "their expressed and naive hopes and desires that all warring parties would abstain from fighting and solve their own problems."

"Nobody at that time put his finger on the place of the wound ... or on the Arab knife (which made the wound)," the paper said.

In a typical compassionate harangue, Al Shaab appeals to the Lebanese rival factions to bury the hatchet and observe the latest ceasefire agreement which followed "a new round of fierce fighting during the past two days."

"Have mercy on yourselves, gentlemen, whoever you may be... We want you to spare your blood for a day in which death in fighting the enemies of your nation would be a source of pride," Al Shaab entreated.

But Al Thawra of Damascus, true to its name ("the Revolution") comes out strongly to indicate that the Lebanese masses continued to welcome and appreciate the Syrian move to halt the war in Lebanon, and to preserve Lebanon's territorial integrity and the safety of the Palestine resistance. It adds that Arab masses everywhere ... were eagerly fol-

lowing up the Syrian efforts to stop bloodshed in Lebanon, because they know that continuation of the fighting serve only the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy to divide Lebanon, to liquidate the Palestine issue and to strike at the Syrian steadfastness which represents the stumbling block in the face of the capitulation solutions, the paper says.

Al Thawra stresses the failure of the conspiracy which aimed at the severance of the Syrian and the Palestinian bonds.

It concluded: "As past events have proved that Syria — the revolution — was the main supporter of the Palestinian Arab people, so the future events will prove that Syria — the revolution — has heroically confronted the conspiracy against Lebanon, against the Palestinian issue and the Arab struggle in general."

For its first 13 years of existence, KFAED had concentrated its

investments in Arab countries. The Kuwait government asked KFAED, which operates autonomously with its own budget and staff of 120 experts, to send a mission around the developing world to determine needs and to see how the Kuwait effort could best meet them. Mr. Sayed explained.

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"The government accepted all the fund's recommendations, and decided to let us handle the new work without creating a new institution for the non-Arab countries," Mr. Sayed said.

"Parliament approved it within five months, and we moved as quickly as possible into new contacts with the African and Asian countries where project loans could make the maximum impact."

It was the huge 1974 increase in oil revenues, when world oil prices quadrupled, which made the expansion possible. Of the \$ 3.5 billion of the fund's capital, nearly one third was transferred from KFAED's own general reserves and the rest from state revenues swollen by the oil price increase.

Apart from its capital KFAED's main resources come from its foreign investments, the interest (never higher than 4 per cent, and sometimes lower) charged on the loans, and the 0.5 per cent charge levied on borrowers to cover administrative and other expenses incurred in carrying out the loan agreements.

The fund is managed by a board of directors headed by Kuwait Finance Minister Abdel Rahman Al Attiqi and eight members the

minister appoints for two-year terms, renewable.

The board makes all decisions on loan applications, approves their amounts, determines the type of participation in the projects, defines the fund's investment policy, and, finally, approves its annual budget and balance sheets.

Mr. Hamed and his staff are responsible for the KFAED's administrative, financial and technical operations. This includes examining loan applications before their submission to the board and implementing the loan agreements.

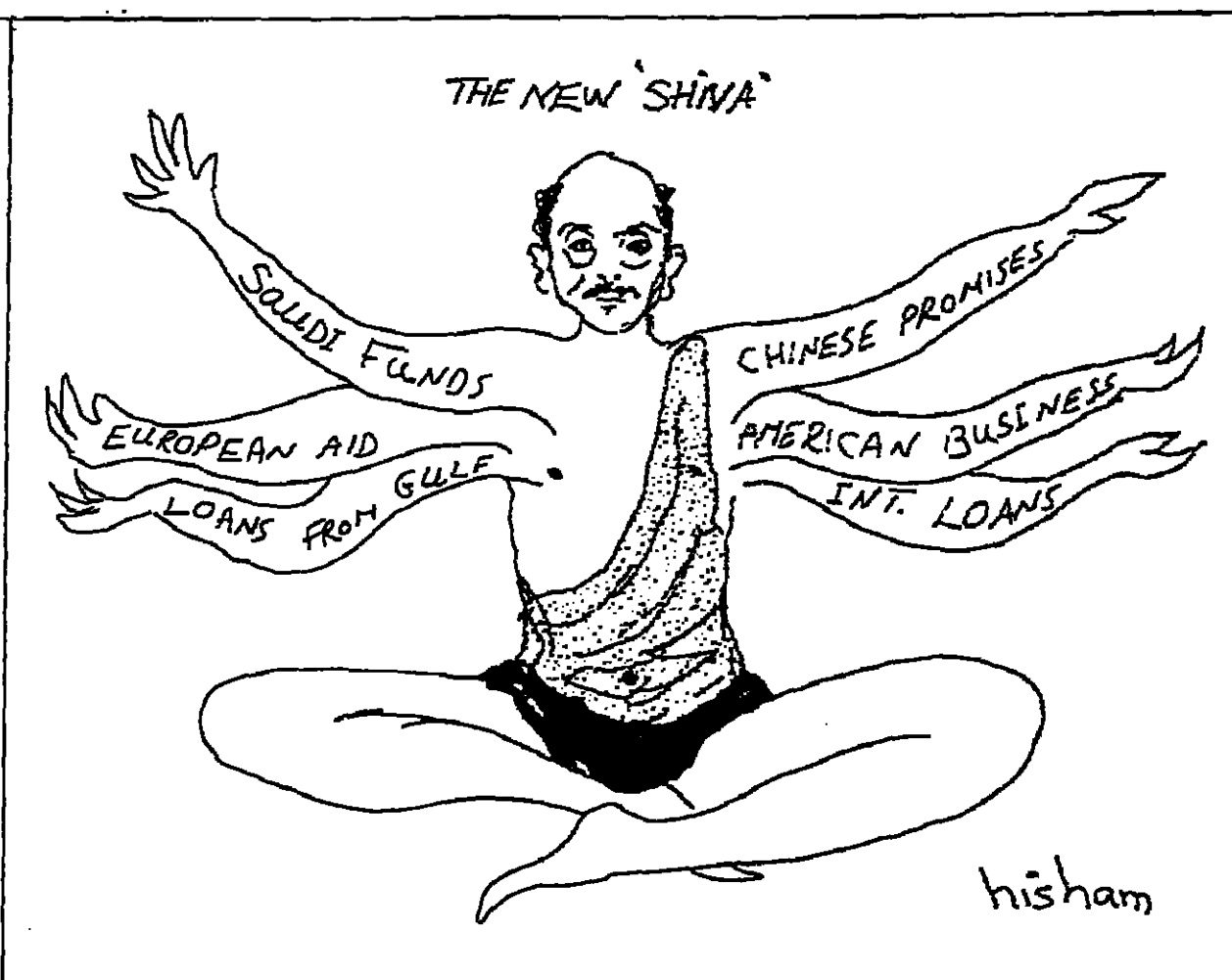
Loans are of two main types: 10- to 25-year loans, carrying 3 to 4 per cent interest plus the 0.5 per cent charge and interest-free, longer-term loans of up to 50 years, on which only the 0.5 per cent charge is collected.

This second category of loans is generally granted to the most needy countries, such as the two Yemen republics.

Before any loan is made, KFAED must verify that at least 50 per cent of the project costs have already been covered. No project financed may exceed 10 per cent of the fund's authorised capital to allow for wider distribution.

Recipient countries must furnish KFAED with all information concerning execution of the project and its progress until the date of full repayment. They must also allow the fund's representatives to inspect the work, and are obliged to utilise the loan amounts as they are disbursed.

In special cases the board of directors may decide to grant part of the loan in the form of a gift, non-repayable, all the way up to 85 per cent of the loan amount (as was the case for a loan granted to South Yemen in April 1971).



Kuwait development fund extends activities to non-Arabs in need

KUWAIT, (CSM). — "We have had a dream," says Nasser Sayed, the young deputy to Abdellatif Al Hamad, director-general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), as he gazes from his office window at the fund's new, nearly finished office building, a pleasant cube-shaped structure designed by Boston's Walter Gropius Associates.

"Since 1961, we have been making a certain philosophy of foreign aid come true: simply to help the least-developed countries raise their living standards as quickly as possible, and then to attain self-sufficiency."

"We believe in helping the poorer countries first, and we have a number of joint projects with the World Bank."

"Some of our operations in the less-developed countries are energy-connected, as in India, Jordan, and Morocco. We stick strictly to infrastructure: industry, agriculture, pipelines. We normally do not help to build things like schools and hospitals unless they are part of a larger package."

"We are now into social-type urban development in places like Malaysia; in Thailand we are helping bring electricity into the rural villages. In Egypt we are supporting industry in Abu Kir and the reconstruction of the Suez Canal Zone."

The new thing about the Kuwait Arab Fund, since last year, is that it is not exclusively Arab any more. Beginning in 1974, the scope of the fund was enlarged to provide aid to all developing countries everywhere in the world.

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Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar : 333.0
U.K. sterling : 597.0
French franc : 70.6
Swiss franc : 135.8
German mark : 129.9
Iraqi dinar : 948.0
Syrian pound : 80.1
Egyptian pound : 473.0
Lebanese pound : 114.5
U.A.E. dirham : 84.0

Prince Akihito, Princess Michiko due today on official visit

AMMAN. — Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko arrived Tuesday in Bangkok for a one-night stopover at the start of their 18-day tour of Jordan, Yugoslavia, and Britain. The Imperial couple will arrive here Wednesday on a four-day official visit on behalf of Emperor Hirohito in return for the visit which King Hussein and Queen Alya paid to Japan, March 10-16.

Upon their arrival here the Japanese guests will be met at the airport by His Majesty King Hussein, Queen Alya, Prince Mohammad and Princess Feryal. Princesses Alla and Basma, Prime Minister Zeid Rifa'i and high ranking government and military officials.

The Imperial couple will look over Jordan's progress, visit tourist sites and receive from the Mayor of Amman Mohammad Tugan the golden key to the capital.

Bilateral relations between the two countries were bolstered after the visit of Crown Prince Hassan to Japan in May 1974 when it was decided to exchange diplomatic representation between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

On the Middle East conflict, Japan's position is that no peace can be achieved in the region without the complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition by Israel of legitimate Palestinian rights.

Economic and technical cooperation between the two countries is a cornerstone of their relations. Jordanian phosphates exports to Japan in September 1974 increased by 180 per cent as compared to the same month in 1973. Jordanian imports from Japan also increased by 16 per cent during the same period. Major items imported include wooden and silk textiles, heavy equipment and machinery, electrical appliances and watches.

In 1972, Japan granted Jordan a \$10 million loan, \$1 million of which is to finance the Wadi Arab dam project; the remaining \$9 million will finance the Telecommunications Corporation's telephone exchange network.

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The offer by one of the banks is to set up the bank's own expense and to sell Jordan only after the quality production has been proven satisfactory, he added.

The German firms will submit their offers for consideration by the pertinent authorities, minister said. One of these companies will build a new factory for the armed forces in the region in addition to the one already built there by the same company.

The modern bakery will be built here, Mr. Jum'a added, replace the old ineptly which never functioned due to technical deficiencies in its operation.

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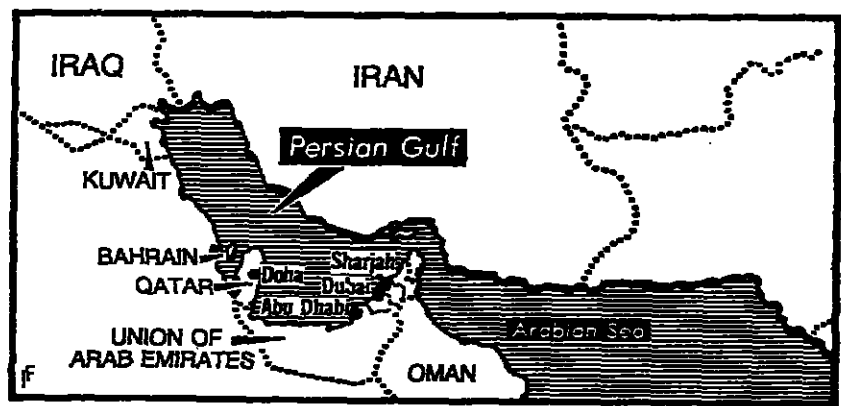
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Iranian military delegation leaves

AMMAN. — The delegation representing the Iranian military academy left here Tuesday morning at the end of a five-day visit. During their stay, the members of the delegation met with the Commander of the Armed Forces Lieutenant General Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and visited a number of military units and touristic sites.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the director of military training, the commander of the military academy and the Iranian military attaché in Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar : 333.0
U.K. sterling : 597.0
French franc : 70.6
Swiss franc : 135.8
German mark : 129.9
Iraqi dinar : 948.0
Syrian pound : 80.1
Egyptian pound : 473.0
Lebanese pound : 114.5
U.A.E. dirham : 84.0

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rio Front launches daring on Nouakchott

TI, Mauritania, June 8. — A Polisario guerrilla had been killed and another captured. The Algerian-supported Polisario Front opposes the annexation of the phosphate-rich former Spanish possession by Mauritania and Morocco under their Madrid decolonisation agreement with Spain, signed late last year. Spain withdrew its administration at the end of February. Soon after today's attack began Mauritania armed patrols were seen in the streets, as panic broke out in the town's northern district of Ksar.

According to Mauritania officials it was the work of a Polisario suicide squad which had infiltrated the Nouakchott area.

Polisario fighters have repeatedly attacked Moroccan and Mauritanian "invading forces" inside the western Sahara in the past few months, claiming to have inflicted heavy losses.

They claim to have control of the conveyor belt linking the Bou Craa mines, main source of the territory's wealth, with El Aaiun, the former capital, on the coast, paralysing the flow of phosphate exports from the Moroccan sector.

Polisario proclaimed the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic on February 27.

The front was created in Morocco in 1972 by Moroccans Saharawi origin and was originally committed to reattaching the territory to Morocco. But its leaders later switched their headquarters to Algeria.

Between 5,000 and 15,000 of the Western Sahara's 75,000 inhabitants (official Spanish figure in 1974) are estimated to have joined the front.

Morocco and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria after the front proclaimed a republic with a government headed by a senior Polisario official.

In a later development Mauritania troops neutralised the Polisario commando group which attacked the capital the official Mauritania news agency announced.

The town was taken at midday, three hours after the guerrillas launched their mortar and machine-gun attack.

The Polisario men were put out of action after "vigorous and rapid intervention by armed security forces," the agency said.

Genoa chief prosecutor assassinated

GENOA, Italy, June 8 (R). — The chief public prosecutor of Genoa, signor Francesco Coco, was shot dead today, police said.

His assassination was the latest episode in a wave of political violence during the campaign leading up to Italy's general elections of June 20.

Police said Signor Coco, known for his rightwing views, was shot dead as he got out of his car, his driver and a bodyguard were also killed.

Interests have been largest contractors in recent months, carriers, dry cargo tanker vessels or international ship-

ties on-ion treaty

8 (R). — Japan is 100th country to 1968 international the spread of nu-

government, at a ceremony at the deposited its instruction of the treaty signed in 1970.

ceremonies in Moscow and States, the Soviet ain were the ori-

of the treaty while nuclear nations or manufacturing powers — France ave not signed the

which have either ot ratified it inclu- tan, Israel, Egypt, il and South Afri-



WATER ON THEIR MINDS — Margaret Trudeau (left, holding poster), wife of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and an unidentified marcher enjoy themselves during a waterbucket parade along Vancouver's waterfront to the Habitat conference Sunday.

Non-aligned movement lacks unity, but grows in strength

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (CSM). — The biggest summit of non-aligned countries thus far is under preparation for midsummer in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Yugoslavs say it could be the most specific yet in the "third world's" approach to major global problems.

Since the initial conference here in 1961, non-alignment has grown from 25 adherents to nearly a hundred.

Of the founding big names, only Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito remains on the political stage. Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Ethiopia's Haile Selassie, Indonesia's President Sukarno, and the others have all passed on.

The charisma has gone, and numbers have taken over. Sixty new independent states have emerged. Most have adopted non-alignment but without quite the unanimity of the original 25.

"We share main positions about the world system and the gap between developing and developed worlds," a top Yugoslav diplomat says, "but on many issues there are different approaches."

He mentions the Western Sahara, Angola, Somalia and the question of Eritrea's independence from Ethiopia.

A suggestion that the movement no longer has the same significance, however, is rejected.

The Yugoslavs are concerned to show that non-alignment has grown up. They insist it has dropped the old vindictiveness per se towards developed countries.

Instead, they say, it is producing serious, viable arguments for changes in international financial, monetary and trade systems fair to all but correcting the imbalance against the developing nations and ensuring their control over their natural resources.

The main thrust now is economic.

Asked to vote itself out of existence but must be given concessions in the evolving "Spanish-style democracy."

2. Begin anew: Spain must totally break with the past. For 40 years the entrenched right has enjoyed a power monopoly and now must face a democratic vote.

"Continuity" is a facade to placate the outside world, notably the European Common Market. "Spanish-style democracy" means adapted Francoism. And rightist power is being overestimated, perhaps deliberately, for political purposes.

Critics maintain there is "tolerance" but little recognition of "democracy as a moral force."

They ask why four leaders of the Plata Junta (Democratic Coordination) opposition front remain jailed. Meanwhile, they assert, instances of police brutality and torture of leftists increase and only token arrests of right-wing terrorists take place.

On the plus side, strikes, though illegal, are allowed. The clandestine Socialist UGT union has met openly in Madrid. Exiles return and the increasingly free press proliferates. A partial olive branch has been extended to restless regions.

And the Franco record comes under fire: "The real offensive against hushed-up Franco era hit direction — and that there can corruption hasn't begun yet," says

On balance, most here now think Spain is heading in the right direction — and that there can be no turning back.

Two basic schools of thought have emerged on the future:

1. Build on the past: Spain must protect "connections" with security forces and the enigmatic army. The right cannot be simply

Sadat: foreign capital flow to Egypt essential for world stability

CAIRO, June 7, (R). — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat said today that the flow of capital from the industrial nations to Egypt was important but could no longer be seen as a humanitarian obligation. "It must be understood to be an important prerequisite for international stability."

He made the statement in a message read for him by Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem at the opening of a Middle East development conference organised by the London Financial Times and Cairo Al Akhbar newspapers to discuss the prospects of Egypt's development in the next five years.

The president's message said that his country was doing all it possibly could to reinforce and accelerate the attainment of peace in the Middle East.

President Sadat forecast that the private sector's role in industry, agriculture, tourism and other activities in Egypt would increase under the country's economic open-door policy.

Egypt's Minister of Economy and Economic Cooperation, Dr. Zaki Shafai, told the conference his country could not go on depending on grants, other financial aid and short-term borrowing to finance large balance of payment deficits.

Nor could Egypt continue to suppress inflation artificially through massive subsidies, Dr. Shafai said.

The flow of foreign capital into Egypt could not be dispensed with however, Dr. Shafai said, and Egypt's 600 million sterling development plan for the next five years (1976-80) would depend on it to a large extent.

Dr. Shafai admitted Egypt was going through a critical economic period and said his government's policy was to push through major economic reform and cut down consumption expenditures.

British Minister for Overseas Development Reginald Prentice, in a speech read for him, said Britain planned to conduct feasibility studies of development projects in the Middle East.

Mr. Prentice said this could be for the benefit of Egypt in particular although he hoped it would be used to everyone's advantage in other parts of the developing world.

Economists and bankers from the United States, Europe and the Middle East are attending the three-day conference.

Angola calls for an end to mercenary activity

LUANDA, June 7, (R). — Angolan Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida today asked a commission of specially-invited international representatives to condemn mercenaries and to propose a world convention banning mercenary activities.

Dr. Boavida was addressing the opening session of the commission, whose meetings are occasioned by the trial here of 13 British, American and Irish mercenaries captured last February in the Angolan civil war.

Among those invited by the Angolan government to serve on the commission are Mr. Nguyen Duc Thieng of Vietnam, university teachers from Sweden, Australia and Belgium, and representatives of African nationalist groups.

Dr. Boavida said the commission should also condemn those who had sent the mercenaries.

"It is not enough to condemn the mercenaries as individual criminals," he said. "We have to fight with conviction to place the responsibility effectively on those who armed them and helped them in their criminal activities."

At the museum of Angola, where the commission is meeting, Angolan officials were preparing to open an exhibition on mercenary operations. This will contain captured weapons, including a 106-mm recoilless rifle, and numerous photographs of alleged atrocities.

The time has clearly come for some fresh long-range strategic thinking in this part of the world.

Canberra is worried that Henry Kissinger and Gerald Ford are preoccupied with Europe, not Asia; in an interview, Prime Minister Fraser spent a good deal of time discussing the Soviet naval build-up in the Indian Ocean, the need for the U.S. to develop a base at Diego Garcia, the fact that the Soviet fleet sails three days for every one day U.S. ships are at sea.

Other experts here speak of the great amount of Australian trade that crosses the Indian Ocean and of the little-noticed but extremely thorough work of the Soviets in charting the Indian Ocean seabed and currents since the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year—work which has implications both for its navies (especially submarines) and its hunt for such undersea resources as manganese nodules.

Australia's main defense is that it faces no visible threat for some years. Yet the time is at hand for some sober planning. What, for instance, would Canberra do a decade or so from now if Indonesia played host to Soviet (or Chinese) forces and threatened New Guinea?

Or an overcrowded Indonesia tried to colonize part of the Australian northwest? Or Japan decided to take drastic action to protect the source of the huge amounts of iron ore it imports from Western Australia?

Canberra has ordered 53 fast, powerful Leopard tanks from West Germany (the U.S. M-60 is too big for the railroad tunnels here). It has bought two FFG-7 class patrol frigates, each with two helicopters and sophisticated missile launchers, from the U.S. (though the frigates won't be delivered until 1981 at the earliest).

It is searching for replacements for its Mirage fighters, and is expected to buy both a ground support aircraft (probably the Anglo-French Jaguar) and an air superiority fighter (probably the U.S. F-15 or F-16).

And Canberra is doing more joint planning with New Zealand. Some specialists here believe far more attention should be paid to developing more mobile ground forces, much speedier naval ships for patrol duties, more anti-submarine warfare equipment.

And in an era in which the U.S. spends some 6 per cent of its gross national product on defense, Britain spends about 5, and even Malaysia 4.9, how long can exposed Australia, a white island in the brown sea of Asia, get away with spending as little as Belgium or Bulgaria—2.7 per cent?

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OFFICIAL PORTRAIT — Official portrait of Mrs. Betty Ford, wife of U.S. President Gerald R. Ford.

EEC teams to study narrowing trade gap with Israel

TEL AVIV, June 7, (R). — The European Common Market is working on ways to narrow the trade gap with Israel, the leader of a Common Market delegation said here today.

M. Claude Cheysson was speaking to reporters before leaving after a five-day visit to discuss ways of implementing an Israel-Community trade, technology and investment agreement signed a year ago.

In answer to a question, he said the market "will not give in to any Arab boycott, pressure. Agreements will be signed with other Mediterranean countries and we hope they will contribute to a final Middle East peace."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told reporters here today that an understanding had been reached with the Common Market that "any provisions reached with other Mediterranean countries will automatically be extended to Israel."

A joint communiqué issued tonight said committees were set up to study the problem of customs and to determine methods of

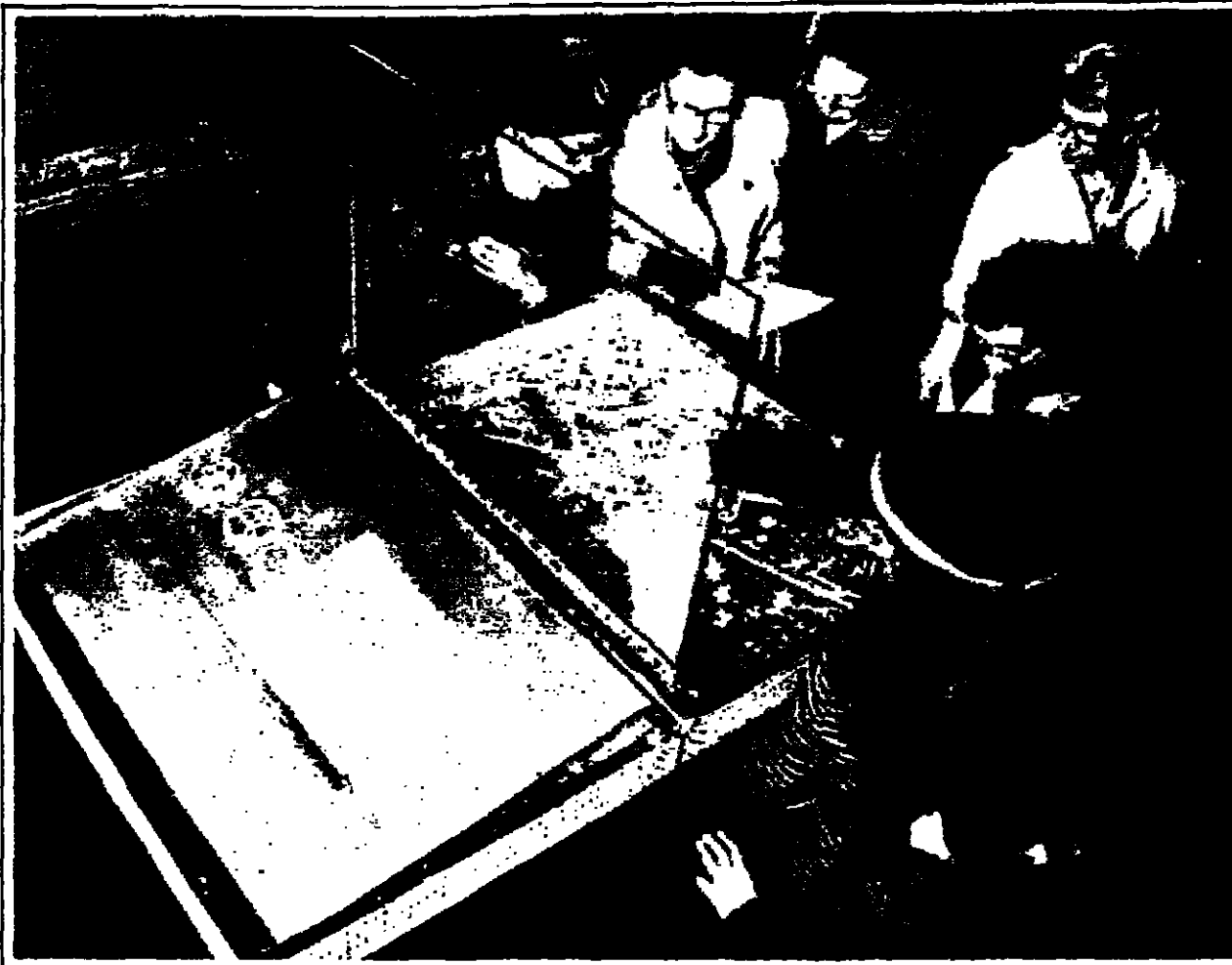
narrowing the 1,000 million dollar trade gap between Israel and the common market, now in favour of the Community.

Another committee was created to study the question of public tenders, standards and norms for the importing of textiles by Israel, the communiqué added.

IDA approves \$5.2m U.S. loan to Yemen

WASHINGTON, June 7, (R). — A 5,200,000 dollar loan to Yemen to improve grain handling, storage and processing was approved today by the International Development Association (IDA), the interest-free loan affiliate of the World Bank.

The money will be used to build a silo at the Red Sea port of Hodeida, two large bakeries in Sana'a and Taiz and smaller bakeries, in other cities, regional warehouses and nutrition facilities to fortify bread.



BRITAIN'S GIFT TO U.S. — Visitors to the Goldsmith's Hall, London, view the eight-hundredweight showcase for the display of a replica of Magna Carta of 1215. The gift will be presented by the British Parliament to the American Congress to mark the Bicentenary of the United States.

Partners in Development Jordan's 5-year plan Presentation of the 5-year plan (Part II)

by Dr. Hanna Odeh
Mr. Chairman,

The primary aim of the five-year plan is to further expand and diversify the structure of the national economy through sustaining the current development momentum. Its objectives, strategies and policies have been guided by a number of basic principles:

First, the citizen, being our most valuable resource and asset, is the target of development and should share in its gains and benefits within an equitable and just social framework;

Secondly, emphasis on social development with the object of deepening active participation of all sections of the population and significantly providing opportunities for women to play a wider role in economically productive activities;

Thirdly, promotion of individual and private sector initiative and widening the scope of cooperation and partnership between the public and private sectors;

Fourthly, greater coordination of development efforts with sister Arab countries and the establishment of joint economic projects, including infra-structural facilities; and

Fifthly, greater cooperation with foreign countries in the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields and the encouragement of foreign investment in Jordan.

The goals of the five-year plan consist of (1) increasing gross domestic product by 12 per cent per annum, (2) equitable distribution of development gains among the population in the various regions of the Kingdom, (3) increasing domestic revenues of the government at an annual average of 16.5 per cent, and (4) reducing the trade deficit relating to gross national product from about 42 per cent in 1975 to 21 per cent in 1980.

The achievement of these goals requires the application of a number of policies and measures related to investment, mobilization of available resources and the improvement of economic efficiency. In this sense, the five-year plan is a comprehensive programme of action which is not limited to just a group of projects to be executed but calls for the adoption of other important measures, such as strengthening the institutional framework (particularly development machinery), emphasising technical education and manpower training, and applying appropriate monetary and fiscal policies aimed at encouraging savings and investment and the maintenance of relative economic stability and social equity.

The plan also calls for the implementation of an integrated investment programme totalling JD 765 million, which is about evenly divided between the public and private sectors. Two-third of total investment is allocated to economic sectors and the remaining one-third to social sectors. It should be noted that the plan projects are at an advanced state of preparation and some of them are even in the implementation stage. Moreover, a significant proportion of envisaged investment relates to few projects with high offshore compo-

nents. Priority is given to commodity-producing sectors, viz. minerals and agriculture, and related infra-structures. It is expected that this would not only correct the imbalance in the structure of the economy and help distribute economic activity outside the present centres of population concentration, but also contribute importantly to the growth of national income and foreign exchange earnings.

In the field of agriculture, the plan aims at stabilising production and raising productivity, by major investments in irrigation works in the Jordan Valley, the Southern Ghors and on the highlands. These areas will be primarily utilised for the production of export-oriented high-value fruits and vegetables and, as part of the crop pattern, of feed and fodder needed for the development and integration of the livestock sub-sector.

Mining and industry is allotted 30 per cent of total investments. Among the principal projects in this sector are the expansion of phosphate production, the extraction of potash from the Dead Sea brines, the expansion of cement production and petroleum refining, and the construction of a phosphatic fertilizer industry on the south coast of Aqaba, a cement plant in the southern part of the country and a copper mining plant about 50 kilometers south of the Dead Sea.

The plan takes into account the considerable scope available for the expansion of medium and small-scale industries for both import-substitution and export growth. Although these are largely left to the private sector, they will be actively encouraged in terms of incentives and financing.

It is worth mentioning here that the performance of the private sector during the three-year plan was outstanding and went well beyond our expectations. This is indicative of the basic confidence in the economic stability that has been gained during the last few years. This also explains the important role attributed to the private sector in the present plan. During the coming five years, the thrust of public policy will be not only to promote a more favourable climate for the private sector but also to actively encourage Arab and other private investment. Thus incentives will be kept under constant review in order to promote efficiency in resource allocation. Naturally, we have to bear in mind the strong and growing "pull" of the neighbouring Arab countries for Jordanian technical skills, which necessitates the adoption of higher capital-intensity in industrial production.

Substantial provision is made for the expansion of transportation facilities, power generation and distribution, telecommunications, and housing. Besides social investments elsewhere in the country, the development of these projects will proceed on an integrated basis and take fully into account the social requirements for housing, schools, health centres, water supply, and electricity.

The plan attaches prime consideration to the supply of technical, managerial and skilled man-

power. It thus provides for the establishment of technical and vocational institutions, the expansion of the University of Jordan and the establishment of the Yarmouk University which will be primarily concerned with higher technical and technological education. To meet immediate and medium-term needs, the plan calls for the establishment of workers' training centers, expansion of training programmes abroad, and the improvement of existing incentive system. Special attention would be given to availing training and work opportunities to women to ensure their active participation in economic activities.

For obvious reasons the Jordanian economy is not immune to inflationary pressures from the outside. While realizing that rapid economic growth is not incompatible with relative price stability, the maintenance of the latter is essential to attaining real improvements in living standard and the preservation of social equity. The plan thus emphasises the need to channel increasing proportions of available resources to investment through restraining the growth of current public expenditures and the encouragement of private savings.

Further thoughts and ideas on these and other issues are given in the working papers submitted to this Conference. These relate to the system of implementation and follow-up of the plan, mobilisation of domestic resources and the amelioration of inflationary pressures, manpower development and training, social content of the plan, and the economic impact of the City of Amman. It is suggested that these papers be considered by the respective Committees.

I consider it my duty here to reiterate our deep appreciation and gratitude for the generous financial support and capital aid offered us by sister Arab countries and development funds and by friendly countries and regional and international organisations. It goes without saying that this help contributed largely to the attainment of the economic and social gains which I mentioned earlier, and to the establishment of the current development impetus.

With the need for external aid now more conspicuous than ever, friendly countries and institutions are requested to respond favourably to our requirements. Our expectations are indeed high. The timely and successful implementation of the five-year plan will largely depend on the expectation that external aid requirements are met.

The benefits to be derived from the implementation of the five-year plan are substantial in terms of welfare of the Jordanian people. Though substantial amounts of money will have to be borrowed to finance its projects, the expected economic returns are such as to maintain, in particular, the debt service ratio below 10 per cent of goods and non-factor services in 1980. This confirms the ability of Jordan to service its external loans and to resume rapid economic and social development. Jordan's past performance bears witness to this and to our ability to effectively use external aid.

Raging inflation provokes rethink on Olympics

DETROIT (AP) — Growing and nearly prohibitive cost factors aren't going to confine summer Olympic Games in the future to the few cities which already have facilities, believes Doug Roby, president emeritus of the United States Olympic Committee.

"If we did that, the thing would be lost... that would destroy the games," said Roby, an Olympic fund-raising promoter.

"You don't want to have one set place all the time," he said. "The idea has always been to spread the gospel."

Go here. Go to the back woods. You don't want to go to the same place all the time."

However, he admitted, "with the winter games we may have to confine it to three or four places unless they drastically change the programme. There aren't too many places in the world that can accommodate the games and have 2,500 feet vertical falls for Alpine ski events."

The 78-year-old Roby, said there hasn't been a sound solution for reducing the cost of staging the summer games, which he said will cost Canada upwards of \$900 million for the Montreal games in July.

"I think the programme might be changed in the future," he said. "But we're not going to break them (various sports) up. Some people say we should have separate Olympic Games for swimming, track and field, etc. in separate cities. We have that now with world championships."

Roby, one of two U.S. members of the International Olympic Committee, said there was "a great likelihood" that in future winter games the luge and bobsled events would be dropped—but not at the 1980 games at Lake Placid, New York, since there is already a run there.

"It would cost \$8 million to build that run," Roby said. "It has practically no use afterwards. There are very few bobsleds and very few luges, relatively speaking, in many countries."

He said the most costly item is an Olympic stadium. Roby was on a committee in 1939 that pushed for the Olympics to be in Detroit, "but what we really wanted was a stadium."

Roby was one of the prime movers in Detroit's nearly-successful bid to get the 1968 Olympics. But they went to Mexico City instead.

"It's really unfortunate that we missed the boat with that," he said. "But we missed it in '68 because the rest of the world didn't want to give it to the United States... They didn't want it in the United States because we had so much and there were other developing countries that wanted them."

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Roby said the summer programme for the 1980 Olympics in Moscow will be the same as this year's, adding by that time, "I'm sure mainland China will be in the games."

Huge Chinese trade opportunities await American businessmen

NEW YORK, (AP). — A China authority with top-level trade contacts predicts a huge increase within two years in commerce between that country and the United States, now stalled at about \$ 500 million annual rate.

Impetus for the trade will be the rapid industrialisation of the People's Republic, fuelled partly by enormous oil reserves recently discovered there, said Harned Pettus Hoose, China agent for several U.S. concerns.

Hoose, a Los Angeles lawyer who was born and raised in China, has spent 245 days there as a corporate representative since 1972, when President Nixon made his historic visit. Hoose briefed the president prior to that visit.

He forecast that U.S.-China trade, which amounted to \$ 450 million in 1975, would swell to \$ 5 billion or more by 1980, and that by about 1985, U.S. sales alone to that country would reach well above \$ 5 billion.

"One current deal, by itself, if consummated, would involve payments by China to an American consortium in the billions of dollars, enough to generate many thousands of man-years of work for Americans," said Hoose.

His views are in direct contrast to assertions by some congressmen and businessmen that China doesn't seek further trade expansion with the United States, especially in view of recent political changes there.

sires from U.S. government officials.

The expansion is bound to take place despite little support from the U.S. State Department, Hoose said, because U.S. companies and those of other nations, aware of the possibilities, are going ahead on their own.

China has clearly indicated its desire to deal with the U.S., and some U.S. companies already have taken the cue, said Hoose. Apart from private conversations with high level Chinese officials, he listed three public signals:

— The invitations to President Nixon and his "remarkable" welcome in China.

— The "enthusiastic acceptance" of Thomas S. Gates, chief of the U.S. mission in Peking. The Chinese told Hoose they are especially pleased with Gates' banking and military backgrounds. He was Defence Secretary under President Eisenhower, and later chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust.

— The invitation to more Americans than ever before to attend the Canton Trade Fair. In addition, invitations were issued separately to many industrialists. A team of steel and oil equipment men attended.

China, Hoose said, is undergoing an agricultural and industrial revolution, partly in response to what it fears is a relatively weak defensive position. It seeks agricultural mechanisation by 1980, and superpower status before 2000, he said.

He said the potential for expansion in China—and therefore for U.S. firms to develop trade—is almost beyond comprehension, in-

\$2b support for sterling mirrors U.S. concern

WASHINGTON, June 7, (AFP). — The massive support for the pound sterling announced today is "the result of continuing negotiations" a spokesman for the U.S. Department of the Treasury said.

Details of the agreement under which Britain will get 3,300 million dollars in stand-by credits from the world's 10 richest countries were worked out "over the week-end", the spokesman said, without giving any other indications.

The fact that the treasury and the Federal Reserve Board contributed 2,000 million dollars showed the interest which the American government had helping the recovery of the pound as well as in restoring some order in the foreign-exchange markets, observers in the United States noted.

U.S. officials, like foreign-exchange dealers, believe that the British currency is at present undervalued and that this harmful situation is the result of artificial factors which justify an unprecedented support operation.

But Treasury Secretary William Simon told newsmen that "this is not an effort to fix the pound at a (certain) level" and that the way Britain used the line of credit "depends on the market".

The aid operation announced today is obviously part of plans to fight erratic movements in foreign-exchange markets worked out at the summit meeting at

Waldheim: 10,000 die each day from malnutrition

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, June 7, (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today that 500 million people on the edge of starvation, 10,000 die every day from the effects of malnutrition.

He was speaking at Vanderbilt University where he received Cordell Hull peace award, for the secretary of State under the late President Roosevelt, who was one of the architects of the U.N.

In his address to an audience which included the ambassadors of most of the U.N. member states, visiting Nashville at the invitation of the state government, the secretary-general said the gap between the world's rich and poor was getting wider.

"If we do not succeed in closing it, then we will continue to have a world divided against itself," he said.

"There is no way in which we can create political stability in a world of such glaring economic and social disparities."

Egypt, China sign 60 million pound trade accord

CAIRO, June 6, (AFP). — A million pound trade accord 1978 between Egypt and China was signed here today.

The pact was initiated by Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Commerce Chin Chai and med Wafa El Dine, an Egyptian under-secretary of commerce.

Under the agreement, China will supply Egypt with food, bricks, chemical products, machinery.

Egypt is to supply China with cotton, rice, phosphates, medical and steel plates.

After signing the agreement the Egyptian official emphasised to the press that it represents a bare minimum for trade possibilities between the two countries.

He said further negotiations will take place between Peking and Cairo on trade accords for the years 1977-80.

Mr. Chin Chai arrived here week for a ten-day stay in Egypt.

economic planners, the Chinese succeeded from scratch in quelling feeding, clothing and housing their huge population."

Other nations already have recognised the potential for better than the U.S. government Hoose believes. "The Chinese have their trade show facilities Peking are booked solidly for next four years," he said.

But, he concluded, while the echelons of the U.S. State Department are working valiantly to help businessmen and pen those higher up, the China is "ignored at the top" of the State Department.

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French expertise brings touch of class to California wine-making

California (AP). — Pri-
powerful thing. It brought
Portet thousands of mi-
his home in France and
name of Lafite Roths-
a small winery in Califor-
na Valley.

left one of the most pow-
l respected traditions in
ry of wine at Lafite.

ther, Andre, managed the
chateau that makes the
us wine.

32, grew up on the es-
its centuries-old traditi-
vineyards and a collec-
vines going back to the
tury. The property is so
that it was set aside
ected by the Nazis as a
rize during World War

attended France's renew-
culture and winemaking
Montpellier following his
at Lafite.

well this behind him, why
oose to seek his for-
new wine land of

al challenge, that's
answers.

h he acquired his know-
France, Portet said that
elt ready to take on a
of responsibility—a ch-
ake his own wine—the
wine boom had sent
rices in his native Bor-
of sight.

ation sent him on a se-
place of his own, and
dding at his winery he-
"This is it."

ture was financed thro-
icans Portet met in Fr-
settled in California's
wine area in the sp-
72 and that fall made
ine for Clos Du Val, as
60 is called.

in complete command
trade, as his father was
n fact, the younger Por-
d Clos Du Val and not-
don't get the opportu-
uld a winery from the
very often."

and is, highly impress-
years. Here you have to fight
for California winemaking—
yourself although everyone is hel-
the technology—but he
often his French back-
los Du Val produces
highly regarded California wine-
los Cabernet Sauvignon, al-
the primary grape of

Bordeaux's red wines, and Zin-
fandel, an assertive red wine ex-
clusive to California. This con-
trasts with other California win-
eries, which turn out complete
wine lists in all colours and fla-
vours.

And there are technical Gallic
touches at the winery itself in the
way fermenting wines are hand-
led. For example, all of the barrels
are made of French, rather than
American oak staves.

But Portet, that personal pride
flashing, shuns comparisons be-
tween his California wines and those
of his native France.

"Winemaking is winemaking
wherever you are," he said. "Two
batches of grapes may turn out
different even if made into wine
by the same winemaker. They are
more different if made by differ-
ent winemakers. How about wines
made thousands of miles ap-
art?"

Comparisons aside, his winery
has one strictly California touch.
It's bounded on two sides by a
golf course.

Portet's father, who retired last
year after 25 years of guiding La-
fite Rothschild, has visited his
son's California winery. And the
younger Portet admits to placing
more than one trans-Atlantic pho-
ne call for advice.

Though he prefers to steer clear
of comparisons between the red
wines of Bordeaux and his own
Cabernet Sauvignon, Portet notes
great differences between French
and California lifestyles.

"In France you have long estab-
lished relationships and habits.
There is protocol in both business
and personal relationships," he
said. "Here it is much less formal."

Portet said he and his wife and
two children had little trouble
adapting to life in California, but
doubts that anyone moving to
France would find things going as
smoothly.

In the business end of French
wine: "The framework has been
used for years and years and
and is, highly impress-
years. Here you have to fight
for California winemaking—
yourself although everyone is hel-
the technology—but he
often his French back-
los Du Val produces
highly regarded California wine-
los Cabernet Sauvignon, al-
the primary grape of

That, he said, in a way shows

another difference between Cali-
fornia and France.

Winemaking here is still in its
formative years even though Cali-
fornia has been producing wines
for a century, Portet believes. There
is little of the continuity displayed
in France.

"In France everyone involved
in wine is more experienced, fam-
ilies have been in it for genera-
tions. Grandfathers teach it to their
sons who pass it on to their sons.
They all have the feel for it."

As for differences in exactly
how wine is made in France and
elsewhere, Portet said: "The basics
are the same wherever you are.
It's the small decisions that make
the differences, how fast one
does certain things and so on. It's
the small things that all add up."

He said he realises compari-
sons are inevitable between Cali-
fornia and France because his ho-
meland's lengthy wine tradition
has established standards for
what certain styles of wine should
be.

However, he said he doesn't
want his wine to be thought of
in terms of other people's work
in other lands.

"I was lucky to taste one of the
best wines in the world all the
time at Lafite," he said. "I know
what I like. I know what I want."
"If I was making wine in France
I would make it in the same
style as I do here."

Then he poured a glass of his
Cabernet Sauvignon from his
first California vintage. He wat-
ched a guest swirl the glass, then
sniff the wine.

When the guest smiled, so did
Portet—with pride.



PRIDE IN HIS WINE — Winemaker Bernard Portet prepares to draw a glass of Cabernet Sauvignon for tasting at his Napa, Calif. winery, Clos Du Val, in California's Napa Valley. Portet grew up on the Lafite Rothschild estate that makes the single best-known wine on earth. Despite the fact that it was managed by his father, he left France to make his own wine in California. (AP wirephoto).

Oriental rugs catch on in the States

More oriental rugs are being
sold today in the American mar-
ket than ever, and to a wider
range of customers. People of mod-
est income as well as the affluent
want an oriental rug for their
home.

Young people do as well as their
elders. The clientele is as varied
as the rugs themselves.

Dealers are pleased. Business is
good, but they cannot always say
the same of the rugs they are re-
ceiving.

Nathan G. Hintlian of Washing-
ton, D. C., a respected sage in the
business, puts it this way: "While
demand is high, quality is less
than in the old days," he says
with a sad shake of the head.

His complaint is echoed by Ch-
arles G. Coe, buyer for W. & J.
sloane, Inc., which has oriental
rug galleries in its many stores
around the U.S.

"Yes, we can get all the rugs
we want, but not all of the qual-
ity rugs we would like to have,"
he said, adding, "the number of
undesirable rugs coming into the
country is appalling."

Oriental rugs have always var-
ied in quality, even the best of
them. Quality depends on the skill
of the weavers and all are not
equal in skill.

Many of the finest weavers are
leaving the looms today for the
factory, where wages are higher.
Iran is industrialising and is en-
couraging this defection. It means
that the quality of rugs has been
affected proportionately.

But it does not mean there are
no quality orientals, just fewer of

them. For the buyer it means care-
ful selection and expert guidan-
ce, especially the latter.

First of all, he should at least
have a smattering of knowledge
of these fabulous rugs, their ch-
aracteristics, tradition and design.

Almost everyone has heard of the
famous Kerman (spelling may vary
slightly, as will all orientals) rugs.
They are woven in a city by that
name in Iran, a city on the old
trade route to India.

Kermans have a reputation for
elegance of design and soft blend-
ing of colours. They include "some
of the finest carpets made—
and some that are inferior today,"
according to authorities.

Tabriz is known for its "medal-
lion-and-corner" design, thought
have been copied from tooled le-
ather book covers of the 15th cen-
tury. The ancient "hunting de-
sign" is a popular one today. Some
of the finest Tabriz are woven
with a silk thread.

The weavers of Kashan have a
well-established reputation for ex-
cellence. The modern Kashan car-
pet is conservative in design, fea-
turing an all-over pattern in a
wide range of colours—reds, blue
and cream predominating.

The Isfahan is described crisply
by one dealer as "elegant and ex-
pensive."

The Heriz and Hamadan are
considered to be good utilitarian
rugs and are moderate in price.
The Joshegan, now coming into
favour, is woven in a small village
northeast of Isfahan. It has an
overall rectilinear design in
bright, dark colours, with red pre-
dominating.

Qum and Nain are comparative
newcomers in rug weaving. Nain
is noted in particular for its
silk weave which gives the rug a
glittering effect. These rugs are
expensive and scarce.

There are many interesting tri-
bal rugs on the market, usually
geometric in design. Some are wo-
ven in natural, undyed wool and
come in the brown and beige tones
of the wool itself.

The Sarouk, with its dark mar-
oon colour, often found in "grand-
mother's parlour," is coming back
into favour as grand-daughter
chooses it for her living room.

Rugs from northwest Persia—
the areas of Meshgin and Arde-
bil—are famed for their geomet-
ric designs, many of which resem-
ble those of old Caucasian rugs.

In scatter rugs, the prayer rug,
with or without the niche, is gain-
ing new popularity. Old prayer
rugs are collector's items. If you
have one, cherish it.

When you walk into this won-
derland of oriental rugs, you will
need a guide, one you can trust.
In other words, a salesman. The
most likely place to find a sales-
man of this type is in a store with
a reputation for high quality and
service.

If he is a good salesman, he
will not rush you into a sale. He
will not talk down to you. For in-
stance, if you have a certain amount
of money to spend and you want
a Kerman, he should tell you
frankly if that sum will buy
you only a low-quality Kerman.

He will probably suggest that
you will get more for your money
in a top-grade Indian rug. And
if you cannot afford that, he might
even suggest a machine-made, ori-
ental-design rug.

You will be dependent on your
salesman because it is impossible
for the average person to distin-
guish between a good rug and one
of inferior quality.

There are certain things to look
for, however. The pattern on a
good rug is nearly as well defin-
ed on the back as on the front.
Study the weave. It should be smooth
to the touch. It should be tight.

Don't be afraid to walk on your
new oriental rug. A good rug is
made to be walked on. The more
it is walked on, the better it lo-
oks.

Also, if you should need a diff-
erent oriental some time, perhaps
a larger one or one with different
colours, you can always trade in
your old one (CSM).

night's TV Features

THE LUCY SHOW
LUCY THE CAMPCOOK

nd her friend Vivian work as cooks to a group of stu-
misadventures and hilarious situations arise.

THE FIRST CHURCHILLS
THE QUEEN COMMAND

nation in England is unstable. James helped by France
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Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
Agricultural program	7.45 Varieties
Lucy show	8.30 Doctor at large
News in Arabic	9.00 Science report
el 3 :	9.10 First Churchills
Sports programme	10.00 News in English
Arabic series	10.15 Matt Helm (on both channels)

Amman Airport

tures :	Arrivals :
Aqaba	9.20 Muscat, Doha
Damascus	9.30 Aqaba
Cairo	9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
Kuwait	10.00 Jeddah
Kuwait (KAC)	10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
Athens, Amsterdam	12.00 Bucharest (Tarom)
(KLM)	13.00 Damascus
Vienna, Copenhagen	13.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi,
London	Bahrain (GA)
Bucharest (Tarom)	Riyadh (SDP)
Bahrain, Abu Dhabi,	Kuwait
Muscat (GA)	17.15 Kuwait (KAC)
Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	17.30 Cairo
Dhahran	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels,
Kuwait	Geneva
	20.50 London (BA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Science report
18.45 Songs
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Appricots : 260-320
Apples (starken) : 140-180
Apples (double red) : 180-260
Bananas : 160-190
Bell pepper : 140-180
Cauliflower : 80-110
Carrots (yellow) : 50-65
Cucumber (small) : 100-140
Cucumbers (large) : 50-70
Cherry (large) : 180-220
Cherry (small) : 100-160
Cherry (red) : 160-220
Eggplant (small) : 100-130
Eggplant (large) : 80-120
Grape leaves : 100-140
Green beans : 80-120
Garlic (dry) : 120-160
Hot Pepper : 100-140
Lemon : 120-150
Horse beans : 40-55
Marrow (regular) : 70-90
Marrow (small) : 40-60
Misk million : 120-180
Orange : 100-140
Onions (local) : 40-55
Onions (imported) : 50-80
Okra : 300-400
Potatoes (local) : 100-130

Peaches (red) : 120-180
Spinach : 25-35
Tangerines : 120-170
Tomatoes : 80-120
Wild cucumbers : 50-70

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Taxis :

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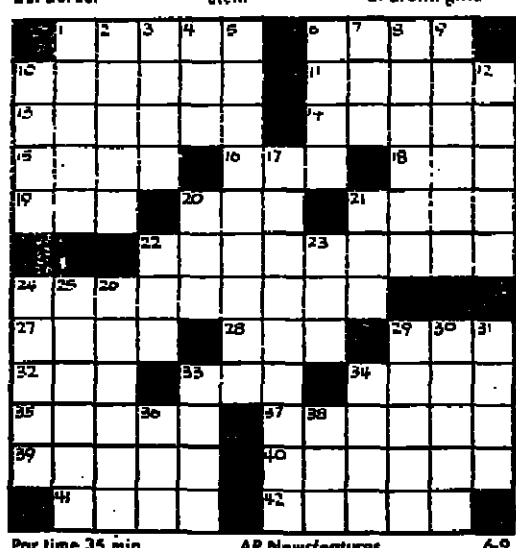
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20. Eorder
21. Invisible emanation
22. Narrator
24. Marc Antony's beloved
27. Flower
28. Container
29. Peak
32. River island
33. The Lion
34. Therefore
35. Commonwealth
37. Disposition
39. Surgical thread
40. Shore bird
41. Coarse grass stem

DOWN

3. Feminine name
4. Encountered
5. Proclaim
6. Diving bird
7. Average
8. Fairness of the Assassins
9. Put out's better
10. Fellow
12. Of the sun
17. Temperamental
20. Corded cloth
21. Anecdote
22. Steak in mhogany
23. Camovar
24. Lacking in refinement
25. Dawdle
26. Property
29. Armistice
30. Hideous grunts
31. Versifier
33. Contribute helpfully
34. Town on the Thames
36. Drive slantingly
38. Kava



Par time 35 min.

AP Newsfeatures

6-9

Guerrillas step up campaign against Smith's regime

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 8 (Agencies) — African nationalist guerrillas have kidnapped one of Rhodesia's 10 black senior chiefs, Chief Makiba, Minister of Internal Jack Mussett announced here today.

Mr. Mussett said Chief Makiba was abducted in his home district of Bikita, 250 kms southeast of Salisbury. He gave no other details.

Chief Makiba, an elderly man, has implacably opposed guerrillas seeking to bring down Mr. Ian Smith's white minority regime and install majority black rule.

Four of his colleagues, also senior chiefs, were recently made ministers in Mr. Smith's government.

Observers here saw the incident as an escalation in the stepped-up guerrilla campaign against the Salisbury regime.

Meanwhile two civilian aircraft were damaged in a weekend attack by African nationalist guerrillas on Bumi Hills airstrip in north western Rhodesia, near the Zambian border, it was announced here today.

A security forces communiqué said an explosive device had been set off under one of the aircraft, slightly damaging it and a nearby plane. No one was injured in the attack, which took place on the night of June 5.

It was the first reported incident on the north western border with Zambia since President Kenneth Kaunda announced that his country would allow anti-Salisbury guerrillas to use bases in Zambia.

Bumi Hills airstrip is located 55 kms from the town of Kariba.

Bonn hails coordinated move to support sterling value

BONN, June 8, (R) — West Germany today hailed the \$5,300 million standby credit to Britain by leading industrial nations as evidence of effective international monetary cooperation in the spirit of last November's Rambouillet summit agreement.

In a formal statement, the government also praised Britain for its efforts to restore economic stability without limiting free access to the British market for its trading partners.

West Germany — which according to financial sources supplied \$800 million of the huge international overdraft — said the credit over a maximum of six months would give the Bank of England "room for manoeuvre to counteract disturbed market conditions."

Sterling today steadied at around \$1.77 on European currency markets, consolidating yesterday's abrupt recovery in London and New York on the strength of the credit by a group of leading central banks.

The rate touched \$1.800 briefly in most centres, nearly five cents

Beirut is isolated as fierce battles rage throughout Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

The reports contained no reference to Mr. Atari's criticisms. No official confirmation was available in Damascus of radio reports of battles between advancing Syrian troops and the Palestinian and leftist alliance.

One hopeful sign today was the absence of any Syrian radio or newspaper attacks on Fateh. Sources said this was the result of last night's ceasefire agreement between Saiga and the PLO forces even though it apparently proved abortive.

Newspapers here devoted only three paragraphs to a two-hour news conference yesterday by Saiga, Secretary-General Sami Atari, who bitterly attacked Fateh and Lebanese leftists.

and about 30 kms from the Zambian bank of Lake Kariba.

Bumi Hills is a small gamevewing and fishing centre on Lake Kariba, normally reached either by air or by cruisers and small boats.

The settlement is surrounded by vast tracts of tribal trust land or national parks. Today's communiqué did not say specifically that the sabotage was the work of Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas, but observers saw it as another indication of the "Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Liberation Army" determination to harass Rhodesia from Zambia as well as from Mozambique.

Lion's share of Getty fortune to charity

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (AFP) — Most of billionaire John Paul Getty's fortune will go to charity, a spokesman for the oil tycoon's family said today.

Mr. Getty's three sons, Ronald, John Paul Jr. and Gordon Peter, plus 16 grandchildren and a great-grandchild, will each receive an equal share of the fortune, estimated at between \$2,000 million and \$4,000 million, the spokesman said.

The will left by Mr. Getty, often described as the world's richest man, will be disclosed here in the next few days, the spokesman said.

The funeral of Mr. Getty, who died in England yesterday, aged 83, will take place here on Thursday.

U.S., Israel boycott PLO speech at ILO meet

GENEVA, June 8 (R) — The United States and Israel boycotted a speech to a World Employment Conference here today by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), which was admitted as an observer despite their firm opposition.

The U.S. government and employer and worker delegations and the Israeli delegations walked out when PLO representative Abdul Muhsen Abu Maizer rose to address delegates from the 132-member International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The ILO governing body gave the PLO observers status at the conference, which opened last Friday to discuss ways to reduce unemployment.

Mr. Abu Maizer called for condemnation of Israeli occupation of Arab lands and said Arabs would table a paper at the conference outlining Israeli atrocities in the occupied territories.

The Israeli and American delegations returned to the conference after Mr. Abu Maizer's speech but made no comment.

Spanish rightists maintain opposition to parties bill

MADRID, June 8 (R) — Extreme right-wingers fought a last ditch struggle in the Cortes today to prevent the re-emergence of political parties in Spain after a 37-year ban.

Four deputies demanded rejection of a government bill to legalise parties, except the Communists, anarchists and separatists, for the first time since the 1936-39 Civil War.

But it appeared a rearguard action. Parliamentary sources said they expected only about 50 of the 565-member Cortes to vote against the bill that would allow opposition parties, including the Socialists, to contest general elections early next year.

Opposition to the bill comes from right-wingers dedicated to the one-party Francoist state.

Prince Hassan says Syrian role in Lebanon 'essential'

(Continued from page 1)

"We also hope to strike oil," he said. Prince Hassan, who toured France's nuclear research centre at Saclay, near Paris, said Jordan hoped to acquire an experimental reactor.

"We also expect to use solar energy for desalting sea water for irrigation purposes," he said.

The Prince said the Palestinian people of the West Bank should choose their own destiny.

"We will help them choose their own future... but the evacuation of Israeli troops from the occupied territories is essential."

Prince Hassan yesterday met with the Islamic and Arab diplomatic corps at a banquet given in his honour by the Jordanian ambassador here.

The Crown Prince talked with the guests on the current situation in the Arab World, and discussed the Jordanian development conference just held in Amman.

Franjeh lashes out at Palestinians,

(Continued from page 1)

Arab leaders to "think with their heads and not with their ears." President Franjeh asked: "Isn't the presence of the Palestinian armies throughout Lebanon a foreign intervention, faced with which we should ask for the same thing the Palestinian are asking for because of the Syrian intervention?"

He explained: "The Palestinians are asking for the Arabisation and internationalisation of the Lebanese crisis, plus recourse to the Arab League. But all this was refused to the Lebanese themselves."

President Franjeh appealed to



DIVERTED — This is an aerial view of the Broadway Street Bridge in downtown Idaho Falls, which shows how part of the Snake River has been diverted around the bridge. Construction crews dug the by-pass channel to relieve pressure on the bridge. (AP wirephoto).

Tito strikes pessimistic note on arrival in Ankara

ANKARA, June 8 (R) — President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here today on a three-day visit for talks with Turkish leaders expected to cover the Greco-Turkish dispute and immediately expressed pessimism about the international situation.

In a short speech at the airport, he said he would discuss international and regional topics of mutual interest with President Fahri Koruturk, "and you know the international situation is not very encouraging at the moment."

The 64-year-old Yugoslav leader visited Greece last month and said in Athens that Yugoslavia was ready to do all it could to help Turkey and Greece settle their differences.

The two countries are at loggerheads over Cyprus. The Turkish Foreign Minister said yesterday it was unlikely that President Tito would act as mediator in the Cyprus dispute as Turkey wants the issue to be resolved in direct talks with Greece.

However, President Tito will be able to give Turkey some insight into Greece's thinking.

President Tito's visit to Turkey is seen as his latest move to boost the status of non-aligned countries in advance of the non-aligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August. Helping to bring Turkey and Greece together over Cyprus would reflect well on non-alignment.

Both Turkey and Greece have wavered in their allegiance to NATO since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July, 1974.

Turkish Foreign Ministry sources say Turkey now felt closer to the non-aligned countries, particularly since the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Istanbul last month. But it has not actually applied for observer status in the movement.

Yugoslavia opposes granting observer status to member countries of military-political blocs.

But President Tito could tell the Ankara leadership it would be welcome to attend the Colombo conference as a guest.

Mrs Gandhi starts talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 8 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived here today from New Delhi and immediately began talks with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Kremlin.

Mr. Brezhnev greeted Mrs. Gandhi at Moscow airport along with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Bilateral relations — especially regarding economics — were expected to be at the heart of the official talks. Mrs. Gandhi and the Indian officials will probably express gratitude for the Soviet Union's aid to their country so far.

An Indian source added that Mrs. Gandhi would also discuss with her Soviet hosts the American military presence in the Indian Ocean, proposals to create a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and the Soviet proposal for establishment of a collective security system in Asia.

The source emphasized that India had no intention of participating in a collective security treaty that many countries consider to be directed against China. New Delhi and Peking have recently established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Mrs. Gandhi will attend a dinner given by Soviet officials in her honour tonight, and resume talks tomorrow.

Eanes pledges he would defend socialist, democratic society

LISBON, June 8 (AFP) — General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, the Portuguese army chief of staff and favourite in the four-man June 27 presidential election, promised here today to defend a "socialist, democratic, and pluralist society."

But those who had abused democratic liberties in the last two years, since the April 1974 armed forces revolution, would have to remain under surveillance, he said at his first press conference as presidential candidate.

Gen. Eanes implicitly defended the formation of a future minority government by the Socialists, who won most votes but not a majority in parliamentary elections last April 25.

"A minority government which works with a president of the republic elected by universal suffrage is no longer completely a minority government," he said.

As presidential candidate, Gen. Eanes is backed by the Socialists, as well as the Popular Democratic and Democratic and Social Centre parties — three of the country's four major parties.

Gen. Eanes today defended the achievement of Portuguese workers, but criticised forces he said claimed to support the new constitution but had in fact tried to stop it from ever seeing the light of day.

He also acknowledged that Portugal was going through a "grave economic crisis," which could only be overcome in a spirit of mission and sacrifice.

The armed forces should no longer directly intervene in the country's life, except if national independence came to be endangered by external or internal forces, he added.

Gen. Eanes said that, if elected president, he would continue as armed forces chief of staff temporarily, in order "to finish the reorganisation of the forces he began last November."

Some observers said another of the four presidential candidates, of the Buddhists near Bamiyan.

Prime Minister Admiral Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, was meanwhile politically isolated and looking for a way to withdraw from the election without losing face.

On Friday, Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo denied saying he would withdraw from the race. Yesterday he confided to journalists he would probably remain prime minister, and not hand over the premier's duties to foreign minister Ernesto Melo Antunes during the campaign, as he had said earlier.

If Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo did retire from the election, it would ensure victory for Gen. Eanes, observers said.

Bhutto starts talks with Afghani president

KABUL, June 8 (AFP) — Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto met here today with Afghani President Sardar Mohammad Daoud for a second round of talks that both sides described as friendly.

Mr. Bhutto arrived here yesterday, at the invitation of the Afghani leader, for a five-day official visit to discuss normalisation of Pakistani-Afghani relations. Those relations have been strained since July 1973, when the current head of state led a military coup that overthrew the monarch of Afghani King Zahir Shah, but so me signs of rapprochement were evident today.

The Pakistani leader met first yesterday with his host for a general discussion of the problem separating their countries, especially Afghanistan's non-recognition of the "Durand Line" drawn up by the British at the end of the 19th century, which serves today as the border between them.

He was scheduled to spend tomorrow visiting Afghani tourist sites including the ancient valley of the Buddhas near Bamiyan.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly firm Tuesday, with sentiment encouraged by the higher rate of sterling, dealers said.

Government stocks were firm among short dated and gains ranged to 3/4 point. Longs were little changed.

Leading industrials were generally higher by up to 4p in slow trading. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.1 at 385.1.

Oils were led lower by BP, which fell a net 5p after news of a possible hydrocarbon find in the North Sea. Banks gained 2p to 4p on balance where changed.

Mining shares firmed after earlier steadiness reflecting the higher gold bullion price at the afternoon fix, while Australians were mixed to higher.